

# Treaty Reservations Are Accepted Under Cloture Rule; "Peace Treaty Is Dead," Declares Senator Lodge

## Plan of Coal Wage Parley Is Agreed On

## Charges of Bad Faith Are Made by Both Sides as Secretary Wilson Calls for Speed-Up Program

## Lewis Asserts U. S. Favors Operators

## Discussion of Scale for Central Competitive District Begins Monday

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—In a dramatic two-hour session marked by charges of bad faith on both sides the bituminous coal operators and miners today agreed to begin negotiations to settle the differences which led to the recent strike.

The operators rejected the proposal of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor that a general committee representing all fields get together to work out an agreement. The miners agreed to accept the proposal, and after the air had been filled with passionate oratory and with what one operator termed "mud slinging," the conference accepted another suggestion of Mr. Wilson and a scale committee representing the operators and miners of the central competitive fields—Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—began work on an agreement which it is hoped will form the basis for adjustment in the outlying fields.

All Agree Speed Is Essential  
How long this committee may take to perform its task neither miners' representatives nor operators could predict, but through the session as through the first one yesterday, ran the insistent thought, voiced by Mr. Wilson, by operators' leaders, that in the interest of the public the speediest possible conclusion of the negotiations is desired and must be had. At the first conference of the wage scale committee of the central competitive fields, later in the day, the miners again presented their old demands for a 10 per cent wage increase, a six-hour day and a five-day week. They virtually demanded no agreement in the end, and it seemed that they intended to take this position, and it caused no great surprise, or did it convince officials that there should be no agreement in the end. The operators would not accept these demands, and the meeting adjourned over until Monday. The operators in the mean time met by themselves.

At a conference of the central competitive districts it was decided to accept without seeing what the wage scale committee of the central competitive fields evolved. It was decided that the central competitive districts of the way the other problem would not be so difficult.

## Debate Not Lacking in "Ginger"

There was not a dull minute in the general session. John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, and William Green, its secretary, declared the time had come when the miners were tired of yielding every demand they had made, and wished to know when the government of the United States intends to exert its power upon the operators.

Striding up and down the little well lighted front of the platform, Mr. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, refused men jobs who sought to return to work, and he asked whether the Department of Justice would use the Lever act to compel them to obey the law and not to restrict the production of coal. He told of guards armed with Winchester rifles and side arms patrolling some of the coal fields of West Virginia, suppressing free speech and terrorizing the miners.

Operators who spoke became just as vehement in stating that the miners had broken their contracts, and generally to such conditions as Mr. Lewis referred to existed in the fields. Several speakers gave their views that the miners had not returned to work in great numbers, and that nobody could tell when normal production would be resumed.

W. Lukens, of the Southwestern Coal Operators' Association, was the first man on either side to speak in response to Secretary Wilson's question as to whether they would accept his suggestion. Mr. Lukens telegraphed that it would be better for the Central Competitive District to negotiate their scale first.

## D'Annunzio Seizes Zara in New Raid Poet's Action Declared To Be Coup to Influence Votes in the Election

TRIESTE, Nov. 15 (By The Associated Press).—Gabriel d'Annunzio, who left Fiume Thursday night on a new expedition, has landed at Zara, on the Dalmatian coast, according to news received here late last night.

D'Annunzio made a triumphant entry into Zara, receiving an enthusiastic welcome from the Italians who had been awaiting his coming.

Captain d'Annunzio sailed from Fiume in the early morning darkness. The torpedo boat Nullo followed the other warships of his fleet. Six hundred troops were aboard, including arctic gunners and also his complete staff. D'Annunzio is expected to continue his expedition to other Dalmatian ports. Commander Rizzo is said to have been left in command at Fiume.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—(Special importance) and in peace conference circles to the fact that Sunday is election day in Italy, with Fiume the chief issue. It is generally thought that d'Annunzio is seeking to carry out a spectacular operation to strengthen the Fiume party.

## Rail Raise of \$36,000,000 A Year Offered

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Director General Hines submitted to representatives of the four railway brotherhoods today an increased wage scale, amounting approximately to \$36,000,000 a month.

The proposal, laid before representatives of the brotherhoods at the closing session of the wage conference, was taken under advisement. It was not what the men had asked for, but their answer will be presented to the Director General within the next ten days, and it is considered probable they will accept.

The increase would affect trainmen, firemen, engineers and conductors, but more particularly those employed in the slow freight train service. There are many other questions affecting working conditions of train men which have not been decided, and to which no reference has been made by Mr. Hines in public statements. These will be the basis for further conference between the brotherhood heads and members of the Director General's staff. It was understood to-night that the conference would be resumed next week, but no definite date was set.

## Extra Pay Allowed

In a statement to-night, Mr. Hines said that "in order to give an additional measure of compensation to the men who have maintained, provided, how- ever, that all arbitrators and special allowances now paid in various forms of freight train service are eliminated or the railroads as a whole." This proposal, he said, "bears on the most important matter in consideration."

While the policy of the Railroad Administration to await results of the campaign against the high cost of living before considering general increases for railroad labor remains unchanged, Mr. Hines said, correction of unjust inequalities between various classes of workers would be corrected.

Cut in Hours Foreseen

The proposals made to the brotherhoods are for this purpose, Mr. Hines added, and to discharge obligations left on the Railroad Administration when Congress was unwilling to establish a special tribunal for the purpose.

Explaining his reason for rejecting parts of the brotherhood demands, Mr. Hines said that full time and a half or overtime in road service was not justifiable, as a punitive measure, because, as a rule, it is not economical to run heavy freight trains at a speed in excess of 15 miles an hour.

Dead Tribune Man Returns

B. C. Tyler, a former Tribune circulation man, who enlisted with Canadian forces in 1914, and was reported dead early in the war, reappeared yesterday. He said he had been captured soon after he entered the battle zone, and spent two years and ten months in German prisons.

Tells of German Prison Life

B. C. Tyler, a former Tribune circulation man, who enlisted with Canadian forces in 1914, and was reported dead early in the war, reappeared yesterday. He said he had been captured soon after he entered the battle zone, and spent two years and ten months in German prisons.

The prisoners gained a general idea of the progress of the war through the progress of the news which had been given them by the German papers. When the Germans were winning, they were treated with some consideration. When the Allies advanced the brutality of the guards became intensified.

Mr. Tyler is of English birth, and when the war began resigned to go to the front. He was captured and was in the hands of the Germans. The Tribune's roll of honor, he has been placed on the roll of honor of the living.

## Tiger Beats Yale, 13-6; Trimble Star

## Princeton Outgenerals Elis and Substitute Scheerer Scores Winning Tally on Fumble in Last Period

## Callahan Brothers Clash on Kick-Off

## 65,000 Pack Bowl as Old Nassau Triumphs for First Time Since 1911

By W. O. McGeehan  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—Playing football with the brain as well as with their comparatively slighter brawn, the superbly general Princeton eleven defeated a crashing and lumbering Yale team in the Yale Bowl to-day by the score of 13 to 6. For the first time since 1911 the Yale-Princeton game ended with a serpentine of Orange and Black surging through the Yale goal posts as the twilight gathered on the Bowl.

It was chance, if you will, that won the victory for the Princeton eleven. With the score standing 6 to 6 in the fourth period, Yale tried a lateral pass somewhere near its own 20-yard line. Joe Neville held the ball, uncertain as the charging Princeton line came through at him. He made an erratic throw to Kempton, the quarterback. The ball went wide and slipped from Kempton's fingertips.

A lean and eager figure in the black jersey, team captain of the last half of the game, Princeton's halfback, Scherer, gathered the ball up, dodged two charging tacklers in blue and dashed across the goal line, planting the ball squarely behind the posts. Trimble easily kicked the goal.

Only about five minutes of play remained and the Blue banners trailed, while the yellow Bulldogs fought it out with the dogged stubbornness of defeat. Tigers Fight Back Gamely  
Comparing the light Princeton machine the Yale eleven bulked a cumbersome and uncertain mass of mechanism. Evidently they had planned to outflank the Princeton organization to pieces in the last half of play to crash their way to touchdowns as Yale teams did in the days of old-fashioned football. Evidently they aimed to win the old-fashioned Princeton eleven would begin to waver before the Blue in the last half of play, as Princeton eleven had wavered in the past. But this Princeton team fought back with astounding ferocity and tenacity.

It was something unheard of, especially in the last decade or so, for a Princeton team to be so completely outplayed. The Princeton eleven had planned to outflank the Princeton organization to pieces in the last half of play to crash their way to touchdowns as Yale teams did in the days of old-fashioned football. Evidently they aimed to win the old-fashioned Princeton eleven would begin to waver before the Blue in the last half of play, as Princeton eleven had wavered in the past. But this Princeton team fought back with astounding ferocity and tenacity.

Scherer, who fumbled the ball on the Yale 20-yard line earlier in the quarter, certainly redeemed himself in the last half of play. His was a chance that came once in the present game of football, and he took it magnificently. But the hero of the Princeton team was Trimble, who gained most of the ground for the Orange and Black; it was his unerring and cool-headed passing that kept the Orange and Black tide moving steadily in the advance. It was Trimble who intercepted a forward pass in the fourth period and made a run of twenty-five yards that brought Princeton within striking distance of the Yale goal line where Murray went in and kicked the field goal that made it 6 to 6 and put new heart in the Tigers.

Bradens Stars for Yale

Jim Braden, late captain of infantry in the United States army, made six points for Yale in the third quarter with two field goals. It was Jim Braden, too, who hit the Orange and Black line like a mad young battering ram. Once he had crashed at the way through, he slipped on the greasy field. He was the young spirit of the bulldog incarnation.

There was too much of the Bulldog spirit that used to win games under the old rules. This Yale team had all the old spirit and the speed and strength. It happened as foretold by Major Otis Guernsey in Friday's Tribune. "Unless Yale has some open play which it has not yet revealed, Princeton may win," he reiterated at every street corner.

And though she probably will, she is not expected to command the generous plurality upon which she has been depending.

"The world is watching this election," Lady Astor said again and again. "I don't want to go to Parliament with a skimpy majority. It would be a disgrace to Plymouth. I want a record majority."

She Outtalks Hecklers

Lady Astor met her opponents frequently to-day, but never did the clash with them without coming out on top. Again and again she crushed them in battle, and no heckler had a last say this day.

Isaac Foot, the Liberal candidate, drove a pair of gray and frequently encountered Lady Astor's car in the narrow winding streets of the ancient town. W. T. Gay, the Labor candidate,

gained a heavy vote from the stockyards' district.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 15.—(By The Associated Press).—Lady Astor was one of the first women to vote after the opening of the polls here to-day.

Her coachman, Churchwood, a veteran of three Astor campaigns, cast the first vote in his district soon after the polls opened. His dog, hitched a team to the carriage Lady Astor calls her "campaign chariot" and was in front of the Astor home at 9:15 o'clock.

Lady Astor's ballot was cast in a schoolhouse. Lord Astor, although disqualified through his elevation to the peerage, was technically entitled to vote, because his name had not been removed from the register. He was informed to this effect this morning, but he declined to vote, saying he did not desire to take advantage of a technicality.

Offers to Bet She Will Win

Lady Astor passed the day driving in an open carriage through all parts of the constituency. She was greeted by applauding crowds with only two exceptions. One of these was at the wharfside, where a group of fifty dockmen "hoisted" the carriage and a laborer smoking a pipe approached the Unionist candidate, at the same time pulling out some money.

"I bet you a shilling you will be defeated," he said.

Lady Astor stood up and called immediately "I take you."

Lord Astor drew her back on the carriage and the carriage proceeded, followed by the derisive shouts of the laborers.

Lady Astor drove through a tenement district known to be a hotbed of Socialism. She waved a staff bearing the coalition colors and inquired, "How are you voting?" but her words were drowned by a chorus of the balaenics, who shouted:

"We are for Gay."

Despite the approval of the residents, the carriage drove to the end of the street and returned amid another five-minute storm of protest. Lady Astor shouted a defiant farewell.

"I had better take a fighting woman if you can't get fighting man. I prefer the Union Jack to the red flag."

Holds Baby for Mother

Her reception at the marketplace a few minutes later was in strong contrast. Sympathetic greetings were accorded her everywhere. Hundreds trailed her through the market, clutching at her hands and calling reassurances of victory.

At a polling station Lady Astor held a baby while a mother voted, and told the returning mother:

"I have had lots of practice on this job."

Correspondents and photographers followed Lady Astor, who pleaded to them to go away. Her aids led the crowds of the street corners, singing parodies and other appropriate campaign songs.

## Prince Kept Busy On 'Day of Rest' Walks 10 Miles, Plays Golf 3 Hours, Swims, Dances Till Midnight

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 15.—The Prince of Wales spent the first of his three days of rest here before going to New York City by walking ten miles, spending an hour in a swimming pool, golfing three hours and dancing for three more. At the conclusion of this program he seemed to have recovered considerably from the fatigue of his strenuous four-day visit to Washington.

The prince was his going match, played with Sir Godfrey Thomas, his private secretary, and again proved his title as an athlete when he turned a somersault from a platform twelve feet high into seven feet of water in the swimming pool.

The desire of the royal visitor for three days' rest incognito was fulfilled only partially. The whole population of this little mountain resort was at the railroad station when the special train arrived, but the news of his intended visit had been kept carefully enough, so that only a handful of strangers were present.

At the mammoth hotel here the Prince was lodged in the same suite occupied by President Wilson on his honeymoon. There were scarcely 100 guests, and through the day the Prince was able to move about with the freedom of a private individual.

The visit to the swimming pool was made after the Prince had spent the morning tramping over the Appalachian Mountains, practically unrecognized. The royal visitor laughingly challenged the professional swimmer in charge of the pool to a diving contest and, according to the professional belief, he won at his own game. The afternoon was spent in golf and in the evening the Prince witnessed a move given in the hotel. He danced afterward until midnight. Church is the only fixed item on to-morrow's program, the royal visitor being scheduled to attend service at the Episcopal Church, where Bishop William Doane of West Virginia, will preach the sermon.

## Grangers Favor Gen. Wood

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 15.—General Leonard Wood is undoubtedly the most discussed possible candidate for President among Grangers, now in national convention here.

Governor Goodrich of Indiana is also favorably mentioned. General Wood, former master of the Massachusetts Grange, is boosting General Wood's candidacy.

"General Wood and Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts are running mate for Vice-President would make about as fine a pair of candidates as we could possibly expect to get," said Mr. Ladd.

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## 60,000 'Reds' Under Watch, Says Palmer

## Unable to Cope With the Situation With Present Statutes, Attorney Gen- eral Replies to Senate

## Asks Supplement To Espionage Act

## 222 Foreign Language Papers Preach Sedition, Also Some in English

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The growth of radicalism throughout the country was to be attributed to inadequacy of Federal laws against preaching violent overthrow of the government, Attorney General Palmer declared to-night in replying to the Senate's recent inquiry as to what action had been taken by the Department of Justice to curb efforts to establish a "dictatorship of the proletariat." Mr. Palmer disclosed that the department has more than 60,000 persons under surveillance as radicals, with whom it is unable to cope because of weakness of present statutes.

The Attorney General urged the passage of a law to supplement the espionage act and to take its place when the war-time measure ceases to be effective. He described the proposed act as being the most effective method of dealing with sedition, anarchy and radicalism generally which members of his staff had been able to draft.

Mr. Palmer said the bill was broad enough to stop effectually all attempts to overturn the existing order and yet safeguard free speech and the press.

## Foreign Language Press

Activities of the foreign language press present another problem which the department has been unable to meet successfully, Mr. Palmer said. Investigations have uncovered 222 foreign language newspapers which have openly advocated changes in the government.

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## Carter, Glass Is Appointed U. S. Senator

## Accepts Nomination of Governor to Succeed Late Democratic Leader Martin, of Virginia

## Expected to Quit Cabinet at Once

## May Assume New Place in Time to Participate in Peace Treaty Fight

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15.—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, was appointed by Governor Westmoreland Davis to-day as a member of the United States Senate from Virginia, to succeed Thomas S. Martin, leader of the Democratic minority, who died this week. Mr. Glass has accepted the appointment.

Mr. Glass is expected to resign his Cabinet position immediately and enter the Senate, possibly within the next three or four days. He is likely to assume his duties in time to take part in the peace treaty fight.

The selection of Mr. Glass to succeed Senator Martin caused considerable surprise in some political quarters. Among those who had been mentioned for the place, with some prospect of appointment, were Representative Flood and Montague, Harry S. George Tucker and George P. Bryan. Born at Lynchburg in 1858.

Mr. Glass was born in Lynchburg, Va., January 4, 1858. He was a printer by trade, working eight years in Virginia press rooms before he went into the business end of publishing and became the owner of the two daily newspapers of his home town, the morning "Daily News" and the evening "Daily Advance." He never attended college.

Mr. Glass was elected to the Virginia state Senate in 1894, later the state sent him as a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1901-2. As a reward for his efforts for the state, he was appointed to the national House of Representatives in 1902 to fill the unexpired term of Representative P. J. Oney, who died during the session of the forty-seventh Congress.

Mr. Glass sat in Congress continuously from that day until his appointment in December, 1918, by President Adams as Secretary of the Treasury. Virginia Representative sat in the dozen years in the lower house before he attracted national attention by the plan for the Federal Reserve system, which he worked out and fathered through Congress. His knowledge of financial legislation was immediately recognized, and in 1913 he was named to succeed Representative Arren Pajo as chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. He still occupied that position when appointed head of the Treasury.

Carried Out Victory Loan

During the war Mr. Glass assisted Secretary McAdoo in an advisory capacity, sponsoring a number of important amendments to Liberty loan legislation. He planned and carried through the Victory Loan campaign, which brought a greater response than any preceding war loan. Since taking office he has continued the war-time financial policy, including the selling of Liberty bonds and short-term securities.

Recent attacks were made on Secretary Baker for alleged inefficiency in the War Department, Secretary Glass devoted considerable time to an investigation of the work of Secretary Baker's department and replied vigorously to critics in defense of Mr. Baker.

As Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Glass has been chairman ex officio of the Federal Reserve board and has had a large part in guiding its policies. He also has been chairman of the American section of the international high commission charged with strengthening business and financial relations between the United States and Latin America.

Disposition of Treaty and Rail

Bill Expected to End Work

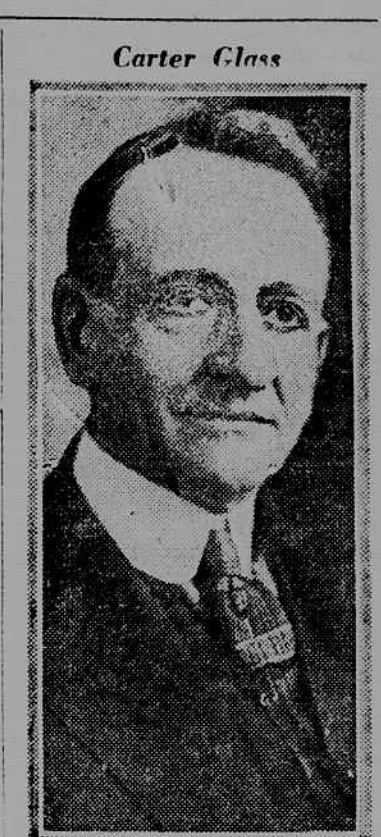
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Tentative plans for sine die adjournment of the present session of Congress were made to-day by Senate and House Republican leaders. By resolutions in the two bodies it is proposed the House shall be permitted to adjourn upon passage of the pending railroad bill—expected next week—and the Senate upon disposition of the peace treaty.

The resolution would authorize each body to adjourn independently of the other any time between now and December 1.

Senator Curtis, of Kansas, Republican, presented it in the Senate and asked immediate consideration, but Senators Gurnea, Republican, of North Dakota, and Ashurst, Democrat, of Arizona, objected, and it went over.

Before adjournment of the special session, Congressional leaders agreed to-night to adopt a resolution extending to January 15 the government's control over the imports of dye stuffs. Without the legislation, according to its proponents, Germany would be able to flood the American market with dyes as soon as the peace treaty has been ratified.

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Secretary of the Treasury, named to succeed the late Senator Martin, of Virginia.

## L. A. Martens, 'Red' Envoy, Seized Here

## Head of Soviet Bureau Ar- rested When He Refuses to Appear Before Lusk Committee With Papers

Ludwig A. Martens, unrecognized envoy of the Russian Soviet government to the United States, was brought a prisoner before the Lusk committee investigating radical and seditious activities in City Hall yesterday, following Martens' failure to comply with a subpoena of the committee commanding him to submit certain papers and documents to the committee and to appear in person for examination.

Martens was arrested at 110 West Fortieth Street, the offices of the Soviet Bureau, by Deputy Sheriff Lawrence D. Curtin and John J. Murray and Corporal Irvin Wexler, of the state police, who served a warrant issued by Superior Court Judge Giegerich. The warrant was sworn out by Richard E. Stevenson, special counsel for the Lusk committee, following a session of the committee in the morning, during which the committee waited for more than an hour for Martens' appearance.

## Sends Messenger With Papers

Instead of appearing in person, Martens sent a messenger with such papers as he considered important. The messenger also carried a letter from Mr. Martens declining to submit such papers as correspondence between him and the Soviet government, which the committee had no jurisdiction in inquiring into matters of an international character through the courts and present himself before the committee on Monday with all papers desired of him was released on \$1,000 bail, which he furnished to Deputy Sheriff Murray in a large part in guiding its policies. He also has been chairman of the American section of the international high commission charged with strengthening business and financial relations between the United States and Latin America.

Refused Based on Hillquit's Advice  
Mr. Hillquit stated that Mr. Martens refused to submit his diplomatic correspondence on advice of Morris Hillquit, his chief counsel. Mr. Martens, asked whether he had changed his mind in promising to submit all papers desired of him, he meant he would submit all papers which his attorneys regarded the Lusk committee as legally entitled to demand. In other words, he stood on his previous ground in denying the committee. Mr. Hillquit added that the Soviet Bureau was prepared to contest the committee's demand that the committee did not desire to go into it from the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary.

Samuel Berger, Deputy Attorney General, commenting upon Mr. Martens' stand, said that even if his refusal to comply with the committee's demand on Monday criminal proceedings would be brought against Martens, which may result in his imprisonment, had he not furnished bail yesterday he would have been remanded to the Ludlow Street jail. Mr. Berger, however, made it clear to Mr. Hillquit that the committee did not desire to insist on technicalities, and consented to accept the bail in the form of Liberty bonds, rather than cash, for which the warrant called. Mr. Hillquit replied that the Soviet Bureau was ready to furnish cash bail to any extent desired.

Martens Issues Statement

Later the following statement was issued by the Soviet Bureau:

Refusal to submit to the Lusk committee by order of Senator Lusk required him to produce the check books, bank

## Compromise Move Made By Hitchcock

## Calls Conference of Repub- licans and Democrats; Belief Is President Will Flatly Reject Changes

## Marshall Acts to Stave Off Defeat

## Rules for Consideration Even After Ratification Resolution Is Passed On

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—"The peace treaty is dead," Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican leader in the Senate, declared tonight after an exciting day of triumph, in which the Senate applied cloture for the first time in its history and subsequently adopted ten more reservations of the Lodge program. This makes thirteen reservations so far approved out of the fifteen reported by the Foreign Relations Committee. Administration Leader Hitchcock admitted that it "looked as though the treaty were dead." He declined to say definitely, however, whether he and his followers would vote for the treaty with the reservations the Senate has put on.

Majorities Range From 11 to 29  
Majorities ranging from eleven to twenty-nine marked adoption of the ten reservations. They related to domestic questions, the Monroe Doctrine, mandates, Shantung, international commissions, expenses of the league of nations, armaments, the economic boycott and alien property rights.

That he will seek a compromise on the treaty was indicated to-night by Senator Hitchcock when he called a conference to meet as soon as the reservations have been acted upon. This probably will be not later than Tuesday. Both Democrats and Republicans have been invited to the conference. Senator Hitchcock is thought to be relying upon the "mild reservationists" to aid him in putting through his compromise.

## Now Up to President

Mr. Hitchcock will see President Wilson before announcing his attitude on the treaty if the committee reservations prevail, he said to-night. Thus the fate of the Versailles instrument would rest in the hands of the President.

Most of the Administration Senators to-night took the same view as Mr. Lodge—that the President would not accept the Lodge reservations, and as a result the treaty would be voted down, unless a compromise was reached.

Senator Underwood said there would be thirty votes against it on the Democratic side alone, which would make it necessary for only three Republicans to join them to defeat the treaty. This number is understood to be the result of a poll. It depends absolutely, however, on the theory that the President will want his followers in the Senate to take this step.

## Lodge Certain of Defeat

"Do you think the Democrats will take the responsibility for killing the treaty after it has been demonstrated there is no further chance for compromise?" Senator Lodge was asked.

"Unquestionably," Mr. Lodge replied. "And they will have to face the country with the responsibility for killing it." Those who are hopeful for the treaty do not believe, when the crucial test comes, that the Democrats will dare take the responsibility of defeating the treaty, especially when they know the political effect would be to carry the issue into the next campaign, and that they would be attacked by an absolutely united Republican party.

Men like Taft, Hughes, Root, McCumber, McNary, President Lowell of Harvard and some of the important figures in the world of international finance who have fought for the treaty and differed vigorously with the Republican party leadership are convinced, it is said, that there is still much good in the treaty despite the reservations, and that it should be given a trial. All are expected to unite in attacking the Democrats if they, by joining with the "irreconcilables" like Borah, Reed and Johnson, defeat the treaty.

This is the only hope for the treaty there is in Washington to-night. Hope is not to be found in Democratic ranks at all. It is found among friends of the treaty on the Republican side, or outside the Senate.

The Democrat leaders have several ideas which they think lighten the

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